

ETC.
Summer Novelties

THING FOR BOYS
REN.

LOWEST PRICES.
iving an unusually large
inspection is invited.

and Furnishers
all St.

We are the only house
in Atlanta that carry
wire rope in stock for
general, building, pur-
poses, transmission of
power and guy ropes.
FIREWORKS, PRESSURE BLOWERS
STINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

ERS
all St.

VOL. XIX.

THEY WERE VERY MAD

But Friends Interfered and a
Fight Was Spoiled.

TWO CONGRESSMEN WITH BACKS UP

Reed and Boutelle Exchange Hot
Words About the River and Harbor
Bill—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—On Monday morning an effort will be made to take up the river and harbor bill under a suspension of the rules. There will be considerable opposition to this from the tariff reformers, for the reason that Tuesday is named as the day for taking up the Mills tariff bill. It is intimated that the republicans will favor a suspension of the rules that the river and harbor bill may be called up, which would result in a postponement of the Mills bill, perhaps indefinitely.

Mr. Mills will return from Fort Monroe on Monday morning, and will appear in the house on Tuesday to make a fight for the tariff bill as prescribed by the committee on rules.

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.
Immediately after the house adjourned to-day Representatives Reed and Boutelle, both of Maine, came near having a personal encounter. The controversy grew out of a discussion relative to bringing up the river and harbor bill, of which Mr. Boutelle, who is a member of the river and harbor committee, came up to where they were standing and entered into the argument, siding with Mr. Boutelle.

This increased the ire of the great republican leader whereupon he proceeded to curse the New Yorker in real genuine Maine style. Mr. Boutelle, who is a much smaller man than Mr. Reed, manifested a sincere desire to fight Mr. Reed if necessary. The conversation became very excited, neither of the gentlemen being very choice in the use of language, but before any damage to either was done, several friends came upon the scene. The two men were separated, each going to the cloak room for their coats and hats, and left the house for their homes.

THE SWORD OF COMMODORE REED.
There has been a great deal of talk today among senators and representatives with reference to the proposed bill making today, the 13th of April, a national holiday and a day of general celebration. On this day, in 1818, the present form of the United States flag was adopted by congress. That year was the first time it was hoisted on the capitol.

It was designed by Commodore C. Reid, who fought the memorable battle of Fayal, in September, 1814, as commander of the brig of war, General Armstrong, against the forces of a large British squadron. It was the most heroic and the last battle fought on the seas with England.

At the last session of the forty-ninth congress the president sent a message conveying the offer of Colonel Samuel C. Reid to present to the United States, as a free gift, the battle sword of his father, and recommended that appropriate action be taken for the acceptance of this gift. On account of delay no final action was taken. This battle sword was wielded in asserting our rights to the freedom of the seas, and wrote with its point our second declaration of independence in crimson letters of Britain's bravest blood, while vindicating the national honor of our flag. It saved from British conquest the unknown wealth of the great province of Louisiana, extending from the Lake of the Woods to the mouth of the Mississippi, and yet no action has been taken this session for its acceptance by a simple vote of thanks to the donor, while Congress has been bickering over the payment of \$10,000 for the fancy swords of General Shields and the sum of \$20,000 for the dress sword of Washington.

Many of the free trade democratic papers throughout the country have repeatedly expressed a desire to have the bill passed. A special order in the house by the means of a combination in the committee on rules between Mr. Randall and the republican members and that Mr. Carlisle, in the absence of Mr. Mills, could not help himself being in the minority. In reply to this charge, Mr. Randall says, as a matter of fact, he voted against the proposition to make the order especially for that bill.

The bill to construct a \$200,000 public building at Birmingham, Ala., has passed the senate and was today signed by Speaker Carlisle. Mr. Rankin will deliver it in person to the president on Monday for his signature.

The Georgia delegation were so completely exhausted from the effects of the deadlock that none of them have even introduced a private bill or petition in the past two days.

E. W. B.

STILL LOSING TIME.

The Republicans Sore Over the Fate of the Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the house, the clerk proceeded to read the journal of the legislative day of Wednesday, 4th of April. The journal consists of "ninety manuscript pages, exclusive of the roll call."

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the journal, but Messrs. E. B. Taylor and Grosvenor interposed objection. They did not, however, demand the reading of the roll call in full, as such reading would occupy two or three days.

The clerk then proceeded to read a skeleton outline of the journal.

The reading consumed exactly one hour. A large number of executive documents, which had accumulated upon the speaker's table during the deadlock, were laid before the house and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Crisp, senate amendments to the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga.

Mr. Blount, chairman the committee on post-offices and postroads, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private character, and a large number was submitted and placed upon the private calendar.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole in discussion of the bill for payment of the claim of \$700 for occupation of certain property in Memphis, by United States troops, in 1861. It was opposed by Messrs. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Thomas, of Wisconsin, and Ingersoll, of Michigan, and advocated by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, said that the gentleman on the democratic side had settled two things: first, that they would not pay the cost of the states to receive back their share of the direct tax; and, second, that southern states should not be required to pay their share. He would, therefore, suggest that all claims of the character of the one pending should be put as a set-off against the direct tax owed by the southern states.

Mr. Richardson replied that a day had been fixed for the consideration of the direct tax bill. If the gentleman thought it was not good policy to pay those who were claiming, why had

his party in 1864 passed a law for the payment of such claims to loyal persons?

Mr. Allen replied that in 1864 he had no idea that congress was doing anything of the kind. He had been in Tennessee at that time attending to other business.

Mr. Montgomery, of New York, appealed to the house not to prevent the consideration of private claims on the calendar by talking away every Friday. He had constituents who, during the war, had differed from him in sentiment, and who today differed from him in politics, and some of whom were congressmen as loyal citizens. He would vote the payment of the claims of every loyal man. The quality of loyalty ought not to be tested by the locality in which the claimant lived during the war, but, if it were so tested, the quality of loyalty in citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky ought to be placed higher than that of those who lived where it had been perfectly safe to be loyal.

No action was taken on the bill.

The house, at 5 o'clock, recessed until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The house at its evening session passed fifty-five pension bills and at 10:25 adjourned until tomorrow.

DROPPED DEAD AT THE PIANO.

A Society Woman in Boston Expires While Entertaining Her Guests.

Boston, Mass., April 13.—A fashionable reception given at the Hotel Vendome last evening terminated in sad manner. Some six months ago Austin Jones, his wife, and three children came to the Vendome and took up quarters at the Vendome. Mr. Jones is an American, wealthy, and with his gifted wife, moved in the best circles of society. During his stay here Mr. Jones had made many acquaintances and established a wide circle of friends in the Back Bay district. Through the kindness of a friend, he was invited to give a musical evening at the Vendome. He was a pianist of native ability and his playing was much admired. He was a Russian countess and said to be a member of the royal family. This fact, together with the charming and brilliant musical facility caused her to become deeply popular. Yesterday afternoon she gave a reception to some of her friends in one of the private rooms of the Vendome. About seventy people were present. Mrs. Jones possessed a clear voice, and her guests were all leaning over her to sing for them. So charmed was her audience that the lady was pressed to again favor them. Again she stepped to the piano and sang. She finished the strains and started in upon the second. Hardly had she commenced the words when the music fell from her hand, her face pale, and she fell back from her chair. A physician, who was in attendance as a guest, at once sprang to her side, the other guests arose and crowded to her side in dismay. Assistance was not so available, death having come, as the physician said, from heart disease.

CONKING'S CONDITION.

He Continues to Improve—What His Physicians Have to Say.

New York, April 13.—Mr. Conkling rested well all night. He awoke only when called to take his medicine. The favorable symptoms in the patient's condition continued to increase during the early morning. Mr. Conkling's sleep was said to be of that kind which would be likely to recuperate the system. The terrible waste of the disease in the last two weeks. No very definite hopes for his recovery are, however, expressed, nor have such hopes advanced at any time by the doctors. Dr. Anderson told a reporter this morning that the patient no longer walks the room as he did a few days ago. He gets up in intervals and moves around, but not in the same nervous and excited way that he formerly did. "He has now passed out of the first stage of the disease," said the doctor, "and he does not suffer the pain that he did at first. He has taken more nourishment last night than for some time." His patient had not lost sixty pounds of flesh. He never had much spare flesh, but was always a very muscular man. He has a fair complexion, but the face is pale. The fact is that his disease is not in so acute a stage as it was.

At 10:35 a. m. Dr. Barker issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Conkling passed a good night. He slept well and his mind is clearing. His pulse is normal and his temperature is normal. Mr. Conkling spoke to Dr. Barker and shook hands with him when he entered the room. The doctor gives the chances of recovery now as one in six."

The general impression at the Hoffman house is that Mr. Conkling's condition is more precarious than indicated in the bulletin of Dr. Barker. It is known that the physician does not wish to unnecessarily alarm the public while there is a shadow of doubt as to the life of one of New York's most brilliant men. While some of the bulletins have been favorable, yet there has been a world of reservation in all that Dr. Barker has said. On the other hand, not a single favorable bulletin has been issued, while the distinguished physician has continued to say that the patient is a case, and that he is either very nervous or even worse excited. In the meantime his strength is receding hourly. Today came the most unfavorable report, in his condition, to take milk which he has subsisted and in a nervous twitching of the hand.

Dr. Barker did not have his usual affable smile this afternoon and is evidently much worried at the turn the case has taken. Dr. Cornelius H. Agnew, eminent specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, who was called in as consulting physician when Mr. Conkling's ear trouble became serious, is now very ill from a chill. Dr. Sanford, who was also one of Mr. Conkling's consulting physicians, was examined the operation on Mr. Conkling's eye. The latter is said by his physicians to be in more danger of losing his life than Mr. Conkling.

WILL NOT GO TO AUGUSTA.

The North Carolina Agricultural Board in Session.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—[Special.]—The state board of agriculture adjourned this afternoon after an important session. The board decided today to make no exhibit at the Agricultural Exposition at Raleigh, but the money available will be devoted to the agricultural and mechanical college building fund. For this reason it was not deemed expedient to make an exhibit this year at Raleigh. A committee was appointed to re-draft a plan of organization for the farmers' institute. The board gave approval for the remaining half of the fiscal year. It was ordered that a new roof be placed on the agricultural building, and that extensive repairs to its interior be made. Operations were ordered resumed at the state experiment farm. A salary of a thousand dollars per annum was appropriated for the state geologist. The work of a purely practical nature will be conducted at the farm, and county experiment farms will be conducted under the same direction as this farm. The salary of the commissioner of immigration was increased to \$1,000. The next meeting of the board will be held May 31. The fiscal year of the Hatch fund ends that day.

The Oil Trust Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. J. E. Dean, an oil producer of Toledo, Ohio, but not connected with the trust, was called in by the committee on manufactures today. He testified concerning the general conduct of the trust, and the effect of the existence of trusts and other combinations was to reduce seriously the wages of the laborer and destroy the capital of producers of oil.

Meeting of Republican Caucus Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The republican caucus committee of the senate held a meeting today and discussed the condition of legislation before the senate. It did not formulate any "order of business," however, and adjourned to meet again Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile the Dakota bill and animal industry bill will hold their present positions.

A HUMAN TARGET.

The Freak of a Drunken Man in Arkansas.

HE SHOTS DOWN A LITTLE CHILD

Just to Show His Good Marksmanship—Arrest of the Murderer—Other Criminal News of the Day.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon, J. C. Hubert and J. T. Hunt left this city in a wagon for their homes in the Choctaw nation. They were accompanied by a small boy, and had laid in a supply of whisky, of which they imbibed very freely, and grew boisterous, swinging their pistols over their heads and yelling. About four miles out they frightened a lot of children, threatening to shoot them. When about ten miles from town, they were passing a house, on the porch of which were a negro woman and a boy about four years old. One of the men said: "Watch me kill him," and raising his pistol fired at the child. The bullet entered the child's head, passing entirely through the body, killing him instantly. They then drove about two miles further on and camped by the roadside, and here at 2 o'clock they were found and arrested by Deputy Marshal J. B. Lee, who brought them in and they are now in jail. The boy who was shot was loved to go. They deny the killing, and say it was done by a boy who was with them who had decamped, but a close search by the officers failed to develop any traces of a fourth party. A pistol was found hidden by the roadside some distance from the camp. Hubert is a son-in-law of the late Governor Jack McCurtain, of the Choctaw nation, and is a man of excellent reputation among his people, yet the murder charged to him is one of the most horrible that ever occurred in the Indian territory.

SHOT DEAD BY A NEGRO.

The Tragedy Which Attended an Attempt to Collect a Debt.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 13.—[Special.]—News reached here late last night of a fatal shooting which occurred about a quarter of a mile north of Parkville, a small station on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, Wednesday night. The shooting was done by an unknown negro, and resulted in the instant death of Mr. W. T. Jackson, a white man 32 years of age. Jackson was the proprietor of a small grocery store in Parkville. The shooting is thought to be the result of a quarrel over a debt of \$5, which Dan Rice, a negro section hand on the above named road, owed Mr. Jackson. Late Wednesday afternoon the murdered man learned that the negro had been paid off, and he determined to collect the amount due him. About 8 o'clock that night he started for the negro's house, accompanied by three companions, Thomas Hood, Jack Harris and William Andrews. They stopped at the house of a friend on their way, and by the time they arrived at Rice's house, it was nearly 12 o'clock. A light was in the cabin, and Jackson stopped for a moment and knocked upon the door, leaving his companions a few feet in the rear. Getting no response to repeated raps, he started to leave, and was in the act of joining his comrades when the door suddenly opened, and the party was startled by the sight of a pistol. The negro, who was his assailant, the unfortunate man suddenly recoiled and falling face downward upon the ground, died in a few minutes.

THE WANT OF SENSE

Was What Permitted a Young Girl to Go Astray.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Six weeks ago a great sensation was caused at Shelby by the arrest of a beautiful young girl, named Lucy McCoy. She was charged with the theft of a diamond ring from the house of a wealthy citizen. The latter couldn't be found. It was said that the girl was infatuated with him. Had Fick been captured he would have been lynched. The girl was sent to the county jail. She was first supposed to have come from Alabama, but it has since been ascertained that she is a native of North Carolina. In answer to the judge's inquiry as to why she had left home with the negro, she replied that she supposed it was for the best. She was a very sensual girl. She had been in jail for six weeks she was sentenced to four months in jail.

The girl was put on trial in court at Shelby yesterday which was very sensational. Banks Grey, colored, was convicted of a crime that is seldom heard of, assault by fraud in prisoning a woman. He was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary.

Which Create a Sensation in Stanley County.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—[Special.]—In Caswell county, a dead body was found lying in a chum of the Blue Spring and Crystal river route.

It was found to be that of Robert Oliver, a worthy colored man. His teeth were beaten out, his skull fractured and his face horribly lacerated and covered with blood. Near by was a heavy oak stick, with blood and hair on it, evidently being the weapon with which Oliver was killed. One was actually pulled off the ground, when his struggles awoke some pity, and calmer counsels prevailed. With the help of the sheriff and the Corbets confessed that they had just returned from Fort Myers, where they had disposed of hundreds of head of stock. The cattleman gave them the alternative of leaving the country within ten days or hanging. They begged for a longer time, but being refused, they promised to leave. They were then taken to a place where they were to be put to a most nefarious business, and it will go hard with these men if they do not leave in the time allowed them, as the cattleman's word here is the only law that is respected.

IN FOR TEN YEARS.

A Desperate Criminal in the North Carolina Penitentiary.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Shelly Miller, of Asheville, lately brought to the penitentiary one of the most daring and adventurous criminals in North Carolina. His name is John Gertman, and he was brought here for the last term of Asheville court for burning the Asheville county jail. Gertman was in jail, charged with robbery. He got three walls for his trial, and conceived the idea of burning the jail. He concealed the heads of matches in his pocket, and obtaining an old wooden bucket, split it in two, and set a fire, and forced the splinters through the cracks of the jail door. The jail, after a long time, caught fire. The fire was between the floors and couldn't be extinguished. The entire inside of the building was burned out. The prisoners were removed to other jails. Gertman is twenty-two years old. He confessed to the crime and said he would rather have been burned up than remain in jail. He is sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

She Took Poison.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mrs. Gracie Bulky committed suicide last night by taking poison. Mrs. Bulky was the only daughter of Judge Hillyer and was about to marry Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, son of John Trenholm, when she eloped with young Bulky. Immediately after marriage they separated and she returned to her father's home. In a few days she went to live with her husband, but a short time afterwards returned to her parents. It is supposed she was temporarily insane.

Both Legs Cut Off.

DALTON, Ga., April 13.—The first accident on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad occurred late this afternoon, when A. A. Wetherington, a railroad man of wide acquaintance, went to get on board a train at Crawfish Creek, Ga. He missed his footing and fell under the moving train. Both of his legs were cut off and he died in a short time. The deceased lived at Cedartown, Ga., to which point his remains were taken tonight.

CHEWED HIS TONGUE OFF.

An Insane Man's Horrible Method of Ending His Life.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—[Special.]—An insane negro named William Polk, now in the state penitentiary, tried to commit suicide by chewing off his tongue. He was sent to the penitentiary from London county under a sentence of three years for horse stealing. He is a barber by trade and had been in the penitentiary only a few days, when it was ascertained that his mind was unsettled and for this reason, and because of his dangerous constitution, has never been required to do any work. For the past few months his condition has grown gradually worse and often the prison authorities have been forced to lock him in his cell and keep a close watch over him to keep him from destroying himself. At times he became very irritable and homicidal, and on other occasions he was very quiet and would sleep almost motionless. While in one of his wild spells he deliberately stuck his tongue out of his mouth as far as possible and bit it off and chewed the stubby end so that it presents a horrible sight. Other prisoners have been hourly expected. Tonight he was brought out of his cell and his tongue dressed. He presents a fearful appearance, and looks like a dead man. His yellow skin is shrunken on his bones, and his eyes, which are sunk far back into his head, have a dull, glassy look, which is the precursor of his early death. He walks with the utmost difficulty, and is very slow about answering questions. The prison management have been doing everything in their power for the suffering man who has suddenly become very tractable. Polk looks to be in the last stages of consumption.

END OF "HAPPY BOB."

A Prominent Member of the Salvation Army Hung for Murder.

WABSAW, N. Y., April 13.—Robert Van Brunt, a prominent member of the Salvation Army, known as "Happy Bob," was hanged in Warsaw jail yesterday morning for the murder of a half-brother of his sweetheart, William Roy. Roy was a young man, and was shot by Van Brunt's sister, the latter drew a pistol and killed Roy at his sister's side. The girl has fairly wept heaven and earth to save her brother's life, and was taken to the governor's office, where she was held for a few days. The governor's office is now in the Albany hospital. No special feature attended the execution.

BREAKING OF HOLONG'S NECK.

FREMUS FALLS, Minn., April 13.—Nels Olsen Holong was hanged here this afternoon for murder and rape under incredibly atrocious circumstances. His victim was a girl of sixteen, named Field, a sister of Holong's employee. Holong and the girl alone in the house in the forenoon, the remainder of the family being temporarily absent. Holong outraged the girl and murdered her in the attempt. For purposes of concealment after the deed he threw her body in the bushes, where it was partially eaten by hogs before discovery. He narrowly escaped lynching at the time. He was freed four weeks later, and was being held, but none at all at the local preparations for hanging, nor at the scaffold. His neck was broken.

A BRUTE LYNCHED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—Jerry Smith, the negro who attempted to assault a white girl, Labachere, was taken from the jail by a crowd of farmers yesterday and lynched.

CATTLE THIEVES MOBBED.

They Narrowly Escape Hanging, and are Ordered to Leave the Country.

ARCADIA, Fla., April 13.—For several months past the cattle thieves of Lee county, in the southern part of De Soto county, south Florida, have been suffering from the depredations of a well organized band of cow thieves, who make their headquarters in Lee county, nearly opposite Fort Meyers. The marks and brands of hundreds of beef cattle were changed and they driven to the north coast of Florida, where they were sold to parties buying for the Key West market.

The cattleman received information from parties in Meyers that cattle with black ears and poorly disguised brands were being brought to that market for sale by the Corbett Bros., who, it seems, were the leaders in the wholesale trade. Last Saturday a lot of the principal stock owners of De Soto county surprised the Corbets at their home before daybreak, and demanded an explanation of the charges that had been brought against them. They refused to give any satisfaction, and seized their guns, mounted their horses and attempted to leave, but were brought back by the Winchester of the stockmen. Several shots were fired before they would yield, but they were subdued. They were placed around the necks of the three Corbets, and the enraged cattlemen were at once pulling them over the line of a convenient water oak. One was actually pulled off the ground, when his struggles awoke some pity, and calmer counsels prevailed. With the help of the sheriff and the Corbets confessed that they had just returned from Fort Meyers, where they had disposed of hundreds of head of stock. The cattleman gave them the alternative of leaving the country within ten days or hanging. They begged for a longer time, but being refused, they promised to leave. They were then taken to a place where they were to be put to a most nefarious business, and it will go hard with these men if they do not leave in the time allowed them, as the cattleman's word here is the only law that is respected.

RETURNING FROM MASSAWAH.

ROME, April 13.—The first contingent of troops returning from the Abyssinian campaign embarked at Massawah today.

General Baldissera succeeds General San Marzaro in command at Massawah.

ROCKS AND COUPLING PINS.

Row Between Men of St. Paul and Burlington Railroads.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The lawyers who have made an investigation into the recent fatal accident of Burlington, are satisfied that the reports were not true.

Bad blood existing between Burlington's new men and men on the other roads caused a row today between crew on the St. Paul and Burlington switching engines in which lumps of coal, coupling pins and rocks, and a pistol were used and the Burlington men cut loose a heavy freight train on the track without any body to control it and started on a wild race for the Western avenue yards. The Burlington men intended to have the others arrested. Their enemies, however, escaped through the aid of their yard switchmen, and the abandoned train was picked up half an hour afterwards before any harm was done.

Meeting of Brotherhood Men.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At a meeting of the locomotive engineers and firemen held in this city tonight for the purpose of receiving reports as to the strike on the Burlington road representatives were present from all the lines entering Washington. Men were in attendance from as far south as Jacksonville, Fla., and the entire Piedmont system was represented. Mr. John J. Hannahan, of Chicago, vice grand master of the firemen's brotherhood, and Mr. J. C. Foster, of Aurora, Ill., grand guide of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, delivered addresses showing the condition of affairs on the "Q" road. Resolutions were adopted condemning the officers of the Burlington system for refusing to treat with their employees, heartily indorsing the strike and the manner in which it has been conducted, and pledging moral and financial aid to the striking engineers and firemen.

Will Be Rebuilt.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 13.—[Special.]—The Anniston and Cincinnati railroad, building from Anniston to Gadsden, constructed an iron bridge across the Coosa river. Recently it has been discovered that the middle pier was defective, both in material and workmanship, and will have to be torn down and entirely rebuilt. This will delay the opening of the road several months.

GERMAN GOSSIP.

The Emperor's Throat Swelling Again.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT

Rows at Public Meetings in France—Other Interesting News From All Parts of Europe.

BERLIN, April 13.—The North German Gazette says that owing to the contraction of the air passage of the emperor's throat, Professor Bergmann yesterday inserted a new cannula. The emperor's general condition was not affected. After the insertion of the cannula he remained in bed. It is believed that the contraction of the air passage indicates that the trachea has been attacked by the local complaint.

The statement that the crown prince and princess did not attend Princess Victoria's birthday party last night was incorrect. Both were present.

Semi-official accounts in the press regarding differences between the emperor and Princess Bismarck are at variance. The following are known in the highest circles:

At the close of the recent interview with Bismarck, the emperor intimated his intention of inviting Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, to Berlin to confer an order upon him, and to appoint him to a command corresponding to the rank he formerly held in the German army. The chancellor protesting against such a step as inexpedient, the emperor declared that he would abandon his intention.

The matter was regarded at Charlottenburg as settled, and there was great surprise when, a few days later, Bismarck forwarded a memorandum to the emperor stating at length his reasons for opposing the betrothal, and saying that he must insist if the emperor did not accept his advice. The emperor, at an interview on Wednesday, declined to permit the chancellor to resign. There is now absolutely no foundation for the hints appearing in the press that the betrothal project may at no distant date be again brought forward. Such a contingency is out of the question, in view of the character of the persons concerned and the political situation.

Reports that Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Hatzfeld, minister to England, have been sounded as to their willingness to succeed Bismarck, are untrue. The emperor has not for a moment contemplated the possibility of the resignation of Bismarck. A recent conference between Count Herbert Bismarck and Crown Prince William in the waiting room of Potsdam station, had nothing to do with the question of the betrothal of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander, but referred to the relations of the imperial family. This matter has been arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

CONVERTING THE CONSOLS.

Mr. Goschen Announces the Amount Converted—Other Proceedings.

LONDON, April 13.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Goschen announced that the total amount of consols converted was now £473,000, leaving £25,000, most of which is in the hands of trustees. There was still time to apply for conversion.

On the motion being made by Mr. Smith, that the country government bill be given precedence over private members' bills, Mr. Labouchere offered an indignant protest, saying that Mr. Smith played an astute game and was hurrying the bill to prevent the house taking time to consider its merits.

Mr. Smith denied that he desired to shorten the discussion. The magnitude of the bill, he said, was such that the government would be remiss in its duty if it failed to take every chance to forward the measure.

Mr. Smith's motion was carried—243 to 143.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

Rows at Public Meetings—The Boulanger Agitation.

PARIS, April 13.—Political meetings were held at Tarboing and Annemasse, department of Nord, last night, and in both cases disorder was so great that the speakers could not be heard. At Wanbeigne, in the same department, it was unanimously resolved to support Boulanger. The party of the extreme left sought in vain to secure the adoption of a resolution in favor of a radical opponent of Boulanger. Mr. Spuler, minister of public instruction in the late cabinet, in an article in the *Republique Francaise*, says that since Boulanger had declared his intention to force the country to accept his policy, it is evident that the Boulanger agitation is not merely superficial or transient, but an organized attack upon the country's institutions. It is the duty of the cabinet to propose to the chambers for adoption such legislation as is necessary for the protection and defense of the republic.

Next Sunday's Meetings.

DUBLIN, April 13.—The Parmentier members of parliament have caused to be distributed throughout county Clare, calling the men of Clare to assert their rights, and assemble in thousands, at twenty meetings to be held on Sunday next.

Returning from Massawah.</

AN AMERICAN POMPEII

Hundreds of Miles of Canals and Ditches.

Ruins of a City 2,000 Years Old With a Population of 20,000.

Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

MARCOZA WELLS, ATIZ, April 3.—Here the valleys of the Gila and its principal tributary, Salt River, are a series of canals and ditches.

The Phoenix would be nearly one hundred miles long from mountain to mountain. This valley land is, so far as the eye can discern, as smooth and level as the surface of a lake.

There are hundreds of square miles of this immediate neighborhood. Each of the two rivers above mentioned has as much water in it here at this time as the Rio Grande has at El Paso. The beds of the rivers are not more than fifteen feet below the first terrace. Nature has provided bountifully for a past and no doubt for a future large agricultural community.

Fifteen miles southeast of Phoenix, but only three miles east of the Phoenix branch railroad, is a spot in the plain called by the Mexicans "Los Muertos" (the dead). This is the site of the ruins of the once populous, industrious and enterprising Zuni city.

which Mr. F. H. Cushing has been exploring for more than a year. Cushing has named his camp "Camp Hemenway" in honor of Mrs. Hemenway, the Boston lady whose public spirit and national pride impelled her to take the necessary steps and provide out of her own ample fortune the means to secure to posterity all the information and relics of the ancient American race that could be collected.

The reckless curiosity-hunter and vandal should begin the completion of the ruins begun by earthquakes and the elements between 1,000 and 2,000 years ago. As your readers generally know, Mr. Cushing began the acquaintance and study of the living remnants of the Zuni race several years ago in the villages of southern Colorado and northern Arizona. He lived among them almost constantly, learned their language, gained their confidence, and became a member of the tribe, and finally admitted into the high secret council of the wise men of the tribe. This was done in due and ancient form and entitled him to a knowledge of the secrets and ancient traditions of the tribe.

When he went to Los Muertos he took two of the tribe with him. He searched the ruins, and when they discovered that the buildings and occupants of the ancient town were their ancestors. The evidences were simply innumerable and indisputable. They were told that the ruins were the work of their ancestors.

Your correspondent reached Maricopa with Prof. Edward S. Morse, a well known American ethnologist, who has spent the last few years in natural science from Louis Agassiz. Prof. Morse has come to assist Mr. Cushing for a week or two in his most exciting task. A visit to the camp disclosed the fact that the ruins were formed around a square plaza in the open, unshaded plain. Two able assistants, a secretary, a sympathetic and helpful wife and wife's sister, constitute Mr. Cushing's party, together with a force of perhaps a dozen laborers. Mr. Cushing's reception was most cordial. His manner, modesty and style of conversation are those of an active, earnest and busy man. His costume is a broad top Scotch cap, dark brown corded trousers and a suit of material and moccasins. The headquarters or laboratory, consisting of two large connecting tents, was occupied by rough board tables, filled with pottery and other clay and stone articles, and about were boxes and a few chairs. The plaza, surrounded by rope, is checked off with white lines, perhaps 200 feet square. Most of these are occupied with stone hammers, metates, etc. Stuck in the ground in each square is a wire nail attached. Among the ruins may be seen corresponding labels.

After several hours of conversation on the all-absorbing topic of the ruins, Mr. Cushing was made to the neighboring ruins. Mr. Cushing leading the way on horseback. These are in groups, but the groups are near each other. Mr. Cushing estimated the aggregate population of the town or city to have been nearly or quite 20,000 souls. The houses which are now small and their sites are generally detected by the changed character of the vegetation or by the ancient ditches and reservoirs, near which the subdivisions of the city were always located. The ordinary dwelling has a fireplace about four feet square and immediately in front of the front wall is a hearth of the same size. This fireplace is a basin-shaped depression some fifteen inches in diameter and surrounded by a spreading hood made of small bricks plastered over with mud. This hood being not unlike what may sometimes be seen over a blacksmith's fire. The fuel was charcoal. Occasionally a hole, say four feet in diameter and five or six feet deep, is found beneath the level of the ground floor. This is the granary. The granary is a hole in the ground floor. When the number of the dead had become so numerous that additional room had to be secured, the building and the ground floor were raised, and a new room was added on top of the old one. The bones were also seen in places which had been used for baking some kinds of pottery, burning of the bones of the dead. The temple had been large enough to have quite a mound of debris. This seems to have been something of a citadel—an acropolis, as well as a temple, and a place of refuge. The temple walls were constructed by first setting up pickets five or six inches in diameter and some three feet apart along each side of the proposed wall, which were then filled in with mud. The temple was lashed a kind of cane for lashing, and the pickets on opposite sides were lashed together by cords spreading. Then the tempered adobe clay was well tamped in and the inner and outer surfaces were plastered by hand with the same material over the lashing. In some places the imprint of the plasterer's fingers is as well preserved as though his job had just been finished. The bones of the dead, the skeletons, were found one at each corner of the temple. Most of the bones and the skull had been secured by Mr. Cushing, but there still remained in it a number of bleached and silvered fragments. A number of other things were found, which the ruins of this communication forbid a full description of.

The cause of the exodus, Mr. Cushing thinks, was a series of earthquakes, the last of which, although not overwhelming, was the most severe. He has found in some of the buildings evidences of as many as three reconstructions of the walls. He has found human skeletons in some of the rooms, and in some of the rooms he has found a skeleton of a man covered by fallen walls, as to indicate that their owners perished in such a catastrophe. He also believes that the superstitious inhabitants left everything behind to flee before the man was unable to give bond or pay the fine, so he got three months in jail. The majesty of the law was vindicated to that extent.

Nothing has been heard from the Bangor state constables since they went fishing, but with good luck and increased vigilance, it is thought that they may be able to wrest a keg of beer from the ruins of the Devil's Half Acre by the time the ice goes out.

A triumph of modern chemistry is Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

Business is Business.

A friend who is in a position that requires promptness, and therefore appreciates it in others, was quite taken aback yesterday by the manifestation of that business-like virtue which he encountered. Having occasion to call upon the proprietor of a tailoring establishment, he was met at the door by a clerk or assistant.

"Can I see him?"

"He is in the shop."

"Does he die?"

"About ten minutes ago."

"When was he taken sick?"

"He took sick yesterday morning."

"What did he die of?"

"Don't know."

"Good evening."

The listener's friend thinks that the experience is like the brevity of the communication, unique. And very probably he is right.

Safe, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Frick's Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It dissects and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

Bills will be received until 11 o'clock on Monday, the 16th of April, for moving any or all of seven brick and twenty frame houses in widening and extending Foster street, the work to be done within two months. Right reserved to reject any all bids. For further information apply to J. H. HARRIS, JR., at the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, New York.

1w President EMERSON, also Land Co.

permitted to slip underground and reach the roots of the growing crops by underground distribution. I believe a similar method of watering crops is still in use and some of the Indian tribes. It seems, therefore, that the agricultural capacity of this district was reached by these people, the limit of production being fixed by the water supply, and the water supply having been made available as far as they were able to make it so. At various places the earth, which had been filled with the water supply, had been removed, disclosing the terraces and cement lining.

Everything in life, with these people, had a reason.

There was a prescribed formula, and a reason associated for it, associated with every act. Hence the invariable distribution of the water supply along the canals and ditches. The pottery, which was the work of the women, always had certain conventional decorations in this immediate neighborhood. Each of the two rivers above mentioned has as much water in it here at this time as the Rio Grande has at El Paso. The beds of the rivers are not more than fifteen feet below the first terrace. Nature has provided bountifully for a past and no doubt for a future large agricultural community.

Fifteen miles southeast of Phoenix, but only three miles east of the Phoenix branch railroad, is a spot in the plain called by the Mexicans "Los Muertos" (the dead). This is the site of the ruins of the once populous, industrious and enterprising Zuni city.

which Mr. F. H. Cushing has been exploring for more than a year. Cushing has named his camp "Camp Hemenway" in honor of Mrs. Hemenway, the Boston lady whose public spirit and national pride impelled her to take the necessary steps and provide out of her own ample fortune the means to secure to posterity all the information and relics of the ancient American race that could be collected.

The reckless curiosity-hunter and vandal should begin the completion of the ruins begun by earthquakes and the elements between 1,000 and 2,000 years ago. As your readers generally know, Mr. Cushing began the acquaintance and study of the living remnants of the Zuni race several years ago in the villages of southern Colorado and northern Arizona. He lived among them almost constantly, learned their language, gained their confidence, and became a member of the tribe, and finally admitted into the high secret council of the wise men of the tribe. This was done in due and ancient form and entitled him to a knowledge of the secrets and ancient traditions of the tribe.

When he went to Los Muertos he took two of the tribe with him. He searched the ruins, and when they discovered that the buildings and occupants of the ancient town were their ancestors. The evidences were simply innumerable and indisputable. They were told that the ruins were the work of their ancestors.

Your correspondent reached Maricopa with Prof. Edward S. Morse, a well known American ethnologist, who has spent the last few years in natural science from Louis Agassiz. Prof. Morse has come to assist Mr. Cushing for a week or two in his most exciting task. A visit to the camp disclosed the fact that the ruins were formed around a square plaza in the open, unshaded plain. Two able assistants, a secretary, a sympathetic and helpful wife and wife's sister, constitute Mr. Cushing's party, together with a force of perhaps a dozen laborers. Mr. Cushing's reception was most cordial. His manner, modesty and style of conversation are those of an active, earnest and busy man. His costume is a broad top Scotch cap, dark brown corded trousers and a suit of material and moccasins. The headquarters or laboratory, consisting of two large connecting tents, was occupied by rough board tables, filled with pottery and other clay and stone articles, and about were boxes and a few chairs. The plaza, surrounded by rope, is checked off with white lines, perhaps 200 feet square. Most of these are occupied with stone hammers, metates, etc. Stuck in the ground in each square is a wire nail attached. Among the ruins may be seen corresponding labels.

After several hours of conversation on the all-absorbing topic of the ruins, Mr. Cushing was made to the neighboring ruins. Mr. Cushing leading the way on horseback. These are in groups, but the groups are near each other. Mr. Cushing estimated the aggregate population of the town or city to have been nearly or quite 20,000 souls. The houses which are now small and their sites are generally detected by the changed character of the vegetation or by the ancient ditches and reservoirs, near which the subdivisions of the city were always located. The ordinary dwelling has a fireplace about four feet square and immediately in front of the front wall is a hearth of the same size. This fireplace is a basin-shaped depression some fifteen inches in diameter and surrounded by a spreading hood made of small bricks plastered over with mud. This hood being not unlike what may sometimes be seen over a blacksmith's fire. The fuel was charcoal. Occasionally a hole, say four feet in diameter and five or six feet deep, is found beneath the level of the ground floor. This is the granary. The granary is a hole in the ground floor. When the number of the dead had become so numerous that additional room had to be secured, the building and the ground floor were raised, and a new room was added on top of the old one. The bones were also seen in places which had been used for baking some kinds of pottery, burning of the bones of the dead. The temple had been large enough to have quite a mound of debris. This seems to have been something of a citadel—an acropolis, as well as a temple, and a place of refuge. The temple walls were constructed by first setting up pickets five or six inches in diameter and some three feet apart along each side of the proposed wall, which were then filled in with mud. The temple was lashed a kind of cane for lashing, and the pickets on opposite sides were lashed together by cords spreading. Then the tempered adobe clay was well tamped in and the inner and outer surfaces were plastered by hand with the same material over the lashing. In some places the imprint of the plasterer's fingers is as well preserved as though his job had just been finished. The bones of the dead, the skeletons, were found one at each corner of the temple. Most of the bones and the skull had been secured by Mr. Cushing, but there still remained in it a number of bleached and silvered fragments. A number of other things were found, which the ruins of this communication forbid a full description of.

The cause of the exodus, Mr. Cushing thinks, was a series of earthquakes, the last of which, although not overwhelming, was the most severe. He has found in some of the buildings evidences of as many as three reconstructions of the walls. He has found human skeletons in some of the rooms, and in some of the rooms he has found a skeleton of a man covered by fallen walls, as to indicate that their owners perished in such a catastrophe. He also believes that the superstitious inhabitants left everything behind to flee before the man was unable to give bond or pay the fine, so he got three months in jail. The majesty of the law was vindicated to that extent.

Nothing has been heard from the Bangor state constables since they went fishing, but with good luck and increased vigilance, it is thought that they may be able to wrest a keg of beer from the ruins of the Devil's Half Acre by the time the ice goes out.

A triumph of modern chemistry is Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

Business is Business.

A friend who is in a position that requires promptness, and therefore appreciates it in others, was quite taken aback yesterday by the manifestation of that business-like virtue which he encountered. Having occasion to call upon the proprietor of a tailoring establishment, he was met at the door by a clerk or assistant.

"Can I see him?"

"He is in the shop."

"Does he die?"

"About ten minutes ago."

"When was he taken sick?"

"He took sick yesterday morning."

"What did he die of?"

"Don't know."

"Good evening."

The listener's friend thinks that the experience is like the brevity of the communication, unique. And very probably he is right.

Safe, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Frick's Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It dissects and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

Bills will be received until 11 o'clock on Monday, the 16th of April, for moving any or all of seven brick and twenty frame houses in widening and extending Foster street, the work to be done within two months. Right reserved to reject any all bids. For further information apply to J. H. HARRIS, JR., at the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, New York.

1w President EMERSON, also Land Co.

Spring Medicine

At no other time does the human system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of long cold winter, the loss of appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and increases in popularity every year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Spring Medicine

At no other time does the human system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of long cold winter, the loss of appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and increases in popularity every year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

Spring Medicine

At no other time does the human system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of long cold winter, the loss of appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and increases in popularity every year.

Hood's Sars

OUR NEW WATCH

Just been placed on the market, and we are now showing the

Largest and finest assortment in the city. Send for Circulars.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW Jewelers.

Top 121 Col.

OPIUM

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia. Warmer, fair weather light to fresh, southerly winds, veering to westerly.

Daily Weather Report. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, April 13, 9 p. m.

Observations taken at 9 p. m. - Central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Clouds.	Weather.
Mobile.	30.06	59 N	Light	Clear.			
Montgomery.	30.04	62 N	Light	Clear.			
New Orleans.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			
Galveston.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			
Panama.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			
Pensacola.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			
Corpus Christi.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			
Brownsville.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			
Rio Grande.	30.02	62 N	Light	Clear.			

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m. 30.04 62 N 8 70 Clear.

9 a. m. 30.04 62 N 8 70 Clear.

12 m. 30.04 62 N 8 70 Clear.

3 p. m. 30.04 62 N 8 70 Clear.

6 p. m. 30.04 62 N 8 70 Clear.

9 p. m. 30.04 62 N 8 70 Clear.

Maximum Thermometer. 70

Minimum Thermometer. 60

Total Rainfall. 0.00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 9 p. m. - seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga. 70.35 60

Columbus, Ga. 70.35 60

Chattanooga, Tenn. 70.35 60

Greenville, S. C. 70.35 60

Macon, Ga. 70.35 60

Newnan, Ga. 70.35 60

Spartanburg, S. C. 70.35 60

Toccoa, Ga. 70.35 60

West Point, Ga. 70.35 60

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Note: -Barometer reduced to sea level.

The T indicates the precipitation in inches.

Condensed fog.

PILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DIS-

orders: You cannot afford to ignore this

worth the Sufferer. Its advantages are double

that of others. Its use is a constant revelation.

For proof of value call at depot, 35 Broad street.

DR. R. G. JACKSON.

Office 42 1/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

Frank X. Miller. E. B. Thomas.

FRANK X. MILLER & CO.,

ABOUT JASPER,

And the Big Sale to Take Place There Soon.

Vice-President Musgrove Explains the Plan of Operation—An Atlanta Party Soon to Visit This New Town.

Mr. L. B. Musgrove, vice-president of the Jasper Land company, of Jasper, Walker county, Ala., is in the city, and will be here for a few days for the purpose of giving information to any person who wishes to know the sale of lots that will occur in Jasper in the manner heretofore mentioned in THE CONSTITUTION. He will make his headquarters at the office of Tompkins & Brandon, and will be glad to see and talk with any one who desires information on this subject.

Being asked how the prices his company proposed to get for the three thousand lots to be sold compared with the price of lots in Tallapoosa, Ga., and Decatur, Ala., he replied: "We are only asking virtually about one dollar a foot for our lots in Jasper, while lots in Tallapoosa, not so centrally and conveniently located as those we are offering for sale, are selling, according to my information, as high as one hundred dollars per front foot, and similar lots in Decatur, Ala. are selling for as much as three hundred dollars per front foot. The three thousand lots our company is offering for sale are the best lots that we own, and instead of being situated out in the woods, are in and near the heart of the city of Jasper, and are what would be called central property, and if nature advanced itself by giving Jasper gives much brighter promise for a city than either of the other two places mentioned."

"What are the present cash prices of the lots you are now offering for sale?"

"Twenty-one hundred of the three thousand lots we are offering are within the corporate limits of Jasper, and the remaining nine hundred will sell today to citizens of Jasper for as much as one hundred dollars."

Citizens who own lots adjoining some of these have refused from six hundred to a thousand dollars for them, and of course with the improvement company, which proposes to consume two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in attracting industries to Jasper has done so, the value of all these lots should be increased many fold."

In reply to the question: "How many lots is your company now offering for sale, and what is the plan of the proposed sale?" he said:

"There are three thousand lots to be sold, and each purchaser is to pay one hundred dollars to the company for every lot he buys, one-half on the first of May, and the remainder on the first of September of this year, and for each \$100, \$50 stock in the improvement company and a lot is given."

"The present cash value of some of the lots is seven or eight hundred dollars more than others, to equalize this difference a drawing will take place under the supervision of a committee of subscribers, and each purchaser will be given a fair chance in the lottery to obtain a lot worth today very much more than the price he pays for it. Half the proceeds from the sale of lots—namely, \$150,000—will be used by an improvement company in attracting industries of all sorts to Jasper. In addition to this one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the two new railroads which have just been completed to our city propose to put in the improvement company seven hundred thousand dollars, which will make its cash capital two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. And each purchaser of a lot will get fifty dollars in stock in this improvement company for each lot taken and the land company agrees to take this stock at its face value in payment for other lots hereafter to be sold, so that the actual price paid for each lot in the coming sale, will only be fifty dollars, and in my opinion no purchaser need be afraid that any lot he buys will not within twelve months sell for twice as much as he now pays for it."

"This sale of lots is the first our company has made, and we have no doubt that the three thousand lots will be sold with all ease, five hundred of which we wish taken in Atlanta. We are endeavoring to place five hundred lots in six different cities in the south, viz: Atlanta, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Nashville and Memphis, so as to give wider advertisement to the city of Jasper and to our property, and with a view to this, we have fixed the price at a very low figure as is above stated, very much lower than the present cash value of a great many, if not all of the lots to be sold."

"A committee of the citizens of Atlanta will visit Jasper on next Monday night by special invitation of our company to see for themselves what our city is, and to examine our statements in regard to it and on their return we will endeavor to make the sale of five hundred lots in this city, and have no doubt that it will be done without any trouble."

Fancy Strawberries.

Ford's.

At Paul & Gullatt's for \$12.75, former price \$16.00. Buy your

Meters from them and save \$3.25.

Beautiful "Orchard" Farm of 35 Acres

Subdivided in Tracts

Of from 2 to 7 acres at auction next Wednesday, April 15, at 2:30 p. m. Free tickets from our office.

Sam'l W. Goodie & Co.

FORD'S

Ice Cream delivered to

any part of the city.

55 Peachtree street.

We are sole agents

of Youman's Silk and

Derby Hats, in all col-

ors. Hughes & Law.

Pensacola, Fla., Requita.

Only \$5.00 round trip from Atlanta. Tickets on

sale April 15th to 18th, inclusive, good till April 22d,

via Atlanta and West Point and Louisville and

Nashville railroads. Best motor, day and

night sleeping; grand steam battle at sea, best drill

and maneuvers; and more by United States

men of war; steel cruise "Atlanta" to look out

for tickets call on

Sam'l W. Goodie & Co., 9 Kimball house.

FORD'S

ICE CREAM,

Best quality.

The C. I. St. L. & C. Ry. (Big

Four) in connection with the I. &

St. L. Railway, (Bee Line) runs

Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars

and coaches through without change

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The Governor Pardons Two Convicts—Other Items.

Governor Gordon issued an order yesterday, granting a pardon to Alexander Carr, a convict confined at the Rising Fawn camp, and instructing Principal Keeper Powers to discharge him forthwith.

Carr was tried, convicted and sentenced at the August, 1887, of the superior court for an attempt at rape. He has been in the hospital ever since his removal to the camp. The principal physician of the penitentiary is the physician in charge and certifies that Carr is afflicted with an incurable disease, which will soon terminate his life, and that his family are willing to take care of him at home.

The governor also issued an order of pardon to the captain of the Fulton county chain-gang for Peter Williams a colored convict. Williams was sentenced for twelve months for a misdemeanor. The county physician and the superintendent of the county convicts certify that Williams is a confirmed invalid and that he is in a critical condition. His mother applied for a pardon and says that he will take him home and take care of him during the short time that he may survive.

Mr. W. R. Power was commissioned as county school commissioner of Cobb county yesterday.

Captain John Millender has made a number of improvements by having a telephone put up in the state library.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER HOOK has fully recovered from his recent indisposition and is doing some hard work in his office.

If the liver and kidneys are sluggish and inactive, HOOK'S SASSAPARILLA will cause them to prompt and regular action. Take it now.

Supreme Court of Georgia—March Term 1888.

Order of circuits, with number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta..... 17

Covington..... 5

Flint..... 1

Macon..... 3

Chattahoochee..... 6

Patuxent..... 1

Southwestern..... 1

Northwestern..... 1

Cherokee..... 1

Brumfield..... 1

Home..... 6

Proceedings YESTERDAY.

Eugene M. Mitchell, Esq., was admitted to practice in the supreme court.

The following judgments were rendered, and head-notes of the decision will appear tomorrow:

No. 1. Tanner vs. Hesse Affirmed.

No. 2. Perry vs. Goodie & Naylor. Reversed.

No. 3. Botkin's Savings Bank vs. Western & Atlantic R. Co. Reversed.

No. 4. Botkin's Savings Bank vs. Western & Atlantic R. Co. Reversed.

No. 5. Northwestern Fertilizer Co. vs. Atlanta National Bank. Reversed.

No. 6. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 7. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 8. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 9. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 10. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 11. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 12. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 13. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 14. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 15. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 16. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 17. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 18. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 19. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 20. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 21. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

No. 22. Merchants' etc. bank vs. Haiman and Vice versa. Motion to set aside judgment.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

The superior excellence is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia. Line Atlanta. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK, N. Y. ST. LOUIS, MO.

5 or 8 lb and 1 lb tins at 10c.

J. C. Hendrix. J. L. Harrison.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Nine room house; acre 1/2 lot, covered with magnificent shade trees; all conveniences; one of the best built houses in the city, offered at a bargain. The owner is compelled to leave the city. If pur-

chaser should not want all the lot, will subdivide, giving good lot and house. Terms made reasonable.

On the 15th of April we will sell at auction sixteen lots on Blackstone street, being one of the highest hills around Atlanta. Plats out in a few days.

Lot 50x100, Richardson street.

Lot 50x100, Washington street.

Lot corner Luckie and Barrow streets.

Lot Baker and Williams streets.

Lot 50x100, Luckie street.

Lot 60x100, Cooper street.

Lot 50x100, Formwalt street.

Lot 50x100, Randolph street.

Lot 50x100, Wheat street.

Lot 50x100, Jones street.

Lot 50x100, East Fair street.

Lot 100x200, Washington street.

Lot 100x200, Peachtree street.

Lot 50x200, Capitol avenue.

Lot 100x100, Forest avenue.

Lot 50x200, Gordon street.

Lot 4 acres on Lee street.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

Lot 3 acres near Anthony Murphy's.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Our Store Booming With Spring and Summer Novelties

CLOTHING FOR MEN. - CLOTHING FOR BOYS

CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN.

IMMENSE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

In our Tailoring Department we are showing an unusually large line of the choicest fabrics of the season. Your inspection is invited.

HIRSCH BROS., Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers

42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN-

COTTON, WOOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES. MACHINERY AND TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER. BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, ETC. PORTABLE FORGE, PRESSURE BLOWERS. AN EXHAUST FAN, WOOD PUMP, PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

Send for Prices and Discounts.

6 S. BROAD STREET. 6th and 7th

HOLLIS BROS.

DEALERS IN-

Telegraph & Electrical Apparatus & Supplies.

Sole agents for the J. RANDOLPH HARD PATENT IMPROVED ELECTRO MEDICAL APPARATUS, the most perfect and durable battery in the market.

Special agents, Georgia, Alabama and Florida for HESS ELECTRIC GUEST CALL AND FIRE ALARM for homes.

ELECTRO-PLATERS.

Chandeliers and Brass Goods of every description, polished and lacquered equal to new.

Medical Batteries and other Electrical Apparatus repaired and Electrical work of every description promptly attended to, in the city or out, send for Illustrated Catalogue "H," 42 North Broad street, sp lot B & K

LINE, CEMENT AND COAL.

SCIPLE SONS

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney

Tops and Stove Thimbles.

ALIME CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS.

DRAIN PIPE.

SEWER PIPE.

FIRE BRICK.</